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27 MAR 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, Foreign Broadcast Information Service

FROM:

Senior Requirements Officer
Liaison and Requirements Branch, E&PS/FBIS

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SUBJECT: FBIS Muslim World Program--Substantive Results and
Consumer Reaction

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1. At your request I have conducted extensive surveys of consumers of the production resulting from the FY 1980 Muslim World funding. At request I have also attempted to determine the immediate and long-term substantive payoffs of that funding. This report, therefore, does not trace all actions taken to develop new programs and establish new coverage but rather wraps up FBIS' new coverage and capabilities resulting from those actions. This report is divided into three parts--the first section on substantive payoffs of the funding, the second section on consumer comments on that new production, and the third section on some impressions which I formed during the course of my study as well as suggestions--some of my own and some made by consumers--on how the FBIS program and product might be improved.

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I. PAYOFFS

I. Substantive Payoffs - Immediate

A. Gulf Bureau: Officially established on 10 September 1979, Gulf Bureau's initial concern was the monitoring of Iranian regional broadcasts in Azeri and Persian. This was the first Iranian regional coverage to be provided to consumers from either FBIS or BBC. By January 1981, Gulf Bureau was monitoring some 26 hours of broadcasts daily from Afghanistan, Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the USSR, and the United Arab Emirates, as well as from four clandestine broadcasters--National Voice of Iran, Free Voice of Iran, Radio Iran, and the Voice of Iraqi Islamic Revolution. The Soviet regional coverage--Tashkent International Service in Uzbek and Persian and Baku Domestic Service in Azeri--added by Gulf Bureau has never before been available to consumers. In March 1981 Gulf began coverage of Islamabad International Service in Dari, programming not now being covered by any other bureau. Programs are now being monitored in eight languages--Arabic, Azeri, Dari, English, Persian, Turkish,

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Urdu, and Uzbek. Total daily filed wordage from Gulf Bureau, all of which should be considered new publishable wordage, is averaging 5,800 words per day, or 2,700 publishable words. Complementing these coverage increases at Gulf Bureau, the BBC in London, at the urging of FBIS, increased its number of Persian-language monitors to permit the processing of the increasing amount of material from Persian-language broadcasts and to enable it to undertake round-the-clock watches of Tehran Domestic Service. Meanwhile, the FBIS Tel Aviv and Nicosia bureaus also added Persian monitors. The following listing demonstrates the increased coverage which resulted from these actions and the Muslim World funding. All figures are calculated for weekly coverage.

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<u>Country</u>	<u>October 1979</u>	<u>February 1981</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Bureau</u>
Afghanistan				
International	3.5 hr	28 hr	+24.5 hr	LD/GF
Domestic	-	17.5 hr	+17.5 hr	LD
Press Agency	-	10.5 hr	+10.5 hr	LD
			+52.5 hr	
Bahrain				
International	-	-		
Domestic	-	1.15 hr	+1.15 hr	GF
Press Agency	112 hr	73.5 hr*	none	JN
			+1.15 hr	

*Actually there is no change. In June 1980 QNA and ENA separated from GNA, and these services are now listed under their respective countries. Total coverage remains the same.

				ILLEGIB
China				
International in Bengali, Persian, Urdu	8 hr	9.5 hr	+1.5 hr	BK/NC
Clandestines				
NVOI	5.15 hr	8.45 hr	+3.5 hr	GF/TA
Free Voice of Iran	-	5.15 hr	+5.15 hr	GF/NC
Radio Iran	-	7 hr	+7 hr	GF/NC
Voice of Iranian Kordestan	-	10.5 hr	+10.5 hr	JN/TA
Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan	-	7 hr	+7 hr	JN
Voice of Lebanon	-	3.5 hr	+3.5 hr	NC
Free Lebanon	-	1 hr	+1 hr	NC
Voice of Iraqi Islamic Revolution	-	6 hr	+6 hr	GF
Voice of Iraqi Revolution	-	8 hr	+8 hr	JN
			+51.45 hr	

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<u>Country</u>	<u>October 1979</u>	<u>February 1981</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Bureau</u>
Iran				
International	10.5 hr	173.15 hr	+162.45 hr	GF/LD
Domestic-Tehran	41.25 hr	99 hr	+ 57.35 hr	LD/NC
				GF/JN
Domestic Regionals	-	16 hr	+ 16 hr	GF
Television	-	63 hr	+ 63 hr	GF
Press Agency	-	12 hr	+ 12 hr	LD/JN
			+311.20 hr	
Iraq				
International	5.15 hr	21 hr	+ 15.45 hr	NC/JN
Domestic	-	9.20 hr	+ 9.20 hr	JN/GF
Press Agency	133 hr	182 hr	+ 49 hr	JN
			+74 hrs	
Jordan - No change in coverage				
Kuwait				
Domestic	4 hrs	4.40 hrs	+35 min	LD
Press Agency	21 hrs	35 hrs	+14 hrs	LD
			+14.35 hrs	
Lebanon				
Domestic	11 hrs	28 hrs	+17 hrs	NC
Ihdin Radio of Free and				
United Lebanon	irreg	2.20 hr	+2.20 hrs	NC
Marj 'Uyun Voice of Hope	irreg	3.5 hr (IRR)	+3.5 hr	NC
			+22.50 hrs	
Libya				
International	8.45 hrs	13.25 hrs	+4.40 hrs	LD
Domestic	4.40 hrs	8.45 hrs	+4.05 hrs	LD
Press Agency	105 hrs	112 hrs	+7 hrs	LD
			+15.45 hrs	
Morocco - No change in coverage				
Oman				
Domestic	-	3.5 hr (IRR)	+3.5 hr	EA
Pakistan				
International	9.55 hrs	5.15 hrs	-4.40 hr	LD/BK
Domestic	7 hrs	6.25 hrs	-35 min	BK
			-5.15 hrs	

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<u>Country</u>	<u>October 1979</u>	<u>February 1981</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Bureau</u>
Qatar				
Domestic	-	3.20 hrs	+3.20 hrs	GF
Press Agency	-	21 hrs*	none	JN
			+3.20 hrs	
*There is no increase in coverage of QNA. Formerly QNA shared transmission time with GNA and was counted in that total.				
Saudi Arabia				
Domestic	16.20 hrs	16.55 hrs	+35 min	LD
Television	-	4.40 hrs	+4.40 hrs	GF
Press Agency	140 hrs	140 hrs	-	LD
			+5.15 min	
Sudan				
Domestic	3.5 hrs	5.15 hrs	+1.45 hrs	EA
Press Agency	49 hrs	49 hrs	-	JN/LD
			+1.45 hrs	
Syria				
Domestic	14.35 hrs	14.35 hrs	-	JN
Press Agency	24 hrs	56 hrs	+32 hrs	JN
Tunisia - No change in coverage				
Turkey				
International	2.55 hrs	2.55 hrs	-	LD
Domestic	24.5 hrs	18.40 hrs	-5.50 hrs	TA
Press Agency/English/French/ Turkish	24.5 hrs	35 hrs	+10.30 hrs	TA/LD
Press Agency/Turkish	28 hrs	7 hrs	-21 hrs	TA
			-16.20 hrs	
USSR				
Dari to Afghanistan	2.5 hrs	3.5 hrs	+1 hr	GF
Pashto to Afghanistan	3.5 hrs	-	-3.5 hrs	
Persian to Iran	14 hrs	14 hrs	-	GF/NC
Urdu to Pakistan	3.5 hrs	3.5 hrs	-	BK
Tashkent in Uighur	7 hrs (IRR)	7 hrs (IRR)	-	GF/NC
Tashkent IS in Uzbek	-	7.5 hrs	+7.5 hrs	GF
Tashkent IS in Persian	-	1 hr	+1 hr	GF
Baku Domestic in Azeri	-	2.5 hrs	+2.5 hr	GF
			+15.5 hrs	

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<u>Country</u>	<u>October 1979</u>	<u>February 1981</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Bureau</u>
UAE				
Domestic	-	5 hrs	+5 hrs	GF
Press Agency	38.5 hrs	19.15 hrs*	none	JN
*No loss of coverage. Hours of coverage were readjusted when ENA was split from GNA.				
Yemen (PDRY)				
Voice of PFLO	5.15 hrs	5.15 hrs	-	EA
Domestic	3.5 hrs	3.5 hrs	-	EA
Press Agency	-	7 hrs	+7 hrs	LD
			+7 hrs	
Yemen (YAR)				
Domestic	7 hrs	8.45 hrs	+1.45 hrs	JN

Total New Coverage: 599 hours weekly

from Little

B. Islamabad Monitoring Unit: The Islamabad monitoring unit began to record Soviet regional broadcasts on 2 November 1980, and a direct telephone line was established with London on 22 November. Islamabad is currently monitoring 30 Russian-language broadcasts five days a week from Alma Ata (8 programs), Dushanbe (5 programs), Frunze (7 programs), Ashkhabad (5 programs), and Tashkent (5 programs). All of these regional stations were being recorded by the BBC operation in Tehran. After the BBC was forced to leave Tehran, coverage of these stations was lost until the establishment of the Islamabad unit. Although Alma Ata was on coverage from London and Austria, coverage has been shifted to Islamabad because of better reception. Islamabad is also telephone feeding a number of broadcasts from the Kabul Domestic Service. It is estimated that about 90 items a month, totaling some 16,000 words, are being processed from broadcasts relayed from Kabul, and about 60 economic abstracts a month from Russian regionals. ☐

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C. Middle East Review: In response to consumers' needs for information on the crisis in Iran and Afghanistan, the FBIS Wire Service began a daily synopsis of items carried on the Wire called Focus on Iran and Afghanistan. Focus was discontinued in August 1980 with the institution of the Middle East Review, and preparation of the review was shifted to London Bureau. The Middle East Review is now being wirefiled from London to 54 consumers directly as well as to the 43 regular FBIS Wire Service consumers, and it is being published each day in the Middle East and Africa and South Asia Daily Reports. It has averaged 1,500 words per day. ☐

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D. Field Exploitation of Muslim World Publications: The London Press Monitoring Unit has increased its Arab press monitors from one to two and has hired a Persian press monitor. In addition, the Gulf, Jordan, and Nicosia bureaus have increased their press exploitation. Following is a list of the increased Muslim World press coverage both in the field and at Headquarters. A discussion of the FBIS Headquarters enhancements follows the listing. ☐

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<u>Country</u>	<u>October 197</u>
Afghanistan	
Field (Bangkok)	1
Headquarters	2
Bahrain	
Field (Gulf)	-
Headquarters	7
Iran	
Field (London)	3
Headquarters	7
Iraq	
Field (Jordan/London)	4
Headquarters	5
Jordan	
Field (Jordan)	4
Headquarters	5
Kuwait	
Field (London/Gulf)	3
Headquarters	8
Lebanon	
Field (Nicosia/Jordan)	4
Headquarters	9
Libya	
Field (London)	1
Headquarters	2
Morocco	
Field (London)	2
Headquarters	11
Oman	
Field	-
Headquarters	3
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<u>Country</u>	<u>October 1979</u>	<u>February 1981</u>	<u>Changes</u>
Pakistan			
Field (Bangkok)	2	1	-1
Headquarters	3	17	+14
			+13
Qatar			
Field (Gulf)	0	1	+1
Headquarters	5	6	+1
			+2
Saudi Arabia			
Field (London)	2	3	+1
Headquarters	8	10	+2
			+3
Sudan			
Field	0	0	-
Headquarters	3	4	+1
Syria			
Field (London)	3	3	-
Headquarters	7	7	-
Tunisia			
Field	1	0	-1
Headquarters	9	7	-2
			-3
UAE			
Field (London/Gulf)	1	6	+5
Headquarters	5	7	+2
			+7
Egypt			
Field (London)	5	7	+2
Headquarters	23	27	+4
			+6
Israel (Arabic press only)			
Field (Jordan)	3	5	+2
Headquarters	0	3	+3
			+5

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<u>Country</u>	<u>October 1979</u>	<u>February 1981</u>	<u>Changes</u>
PDRY			
Field	0	0	-
Headquarters	3	4	+1
Turkey			
Field (Nicosia)	5	6	+1
Headquarters	16	18	+2
			+3
Expatriate Press			
Field (London/Jordan)	3	3	-
Headquarters	6	11	+5
Bangladesh			
Field (Bangkok)	3	2	-1
Headquarters	0	2	+2
			+1
Total Increased Press Coverage (excluding Soviet):			<u>103</u>

E. Headquarters Exploitation of Muslim World Publications: At the beginning of FY 1980, Production Group translation funds were insufficient to maintain coverage at the FY 1979 level and at the same time absorb the increases in contract translation rates and JPRS paper costs. As a result of the infusion of Muslim World money, Production Group was able to increase its production over that for FY 1979, an accomplishment which would have been impossible to achieve before receipt of that funding. 25X1

1) NEAAD Muslim World Program: Of 10 additional language officer staff positions provided by the Muslim World program, NEAAD received 6 slots. Of those 6 slots, NEAAD has added 4 linguists--3 Arabic and 1 Persian/Dari. Three additional Urdu/Bengali applicants are in the pipeline but are currently subject to the hiring freeze. JPRS has also added 28 independent contractors--7 Arabic, 5 Persian, 2 Dari, 3 Turkish, 4 Urdu, 2 Bengali, 1 Punjabi, 2 Indonesian, and 2 French. 25X1

As far as new coverage provided as a result of the Muslim World funding is concerned, NEAAD's Non-Arab Program has added publications in Turkmen (from Iraq) and Azeri (from Iran), and the Southeast Asia Program's independent contractors are scanning and providing translations from 6 Urdu dailies and 2 weeklies until two staff linguists with Urdu-language capability can be hired. Only 3 English-language Pakistani publications were exploited before the Muslim World funding; as a result of the new funding, NEAAD is now exploiting 17 Pakistani publications, 4 of which are in Urdu, on the full range of political/

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military/economic/sociological subjects. A new country being covered is Bangladesh, for which NEAAD is exploiting 2 English-language dailies.
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The Muslim World funding also permitted NEAAD to focus greater attention on Islamic affairs and the impact of Islamic political philosophy on the countries in the "arc of crisis." A new subject heading of "Islamic Affairs" was added to the JPRS NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT to focus consumers' attention on this extensive reporting. NEAAD was also able to give greater attention to reporting on inter-Arab and regional affairs. The new funds enabled the publication of a series of JPRS Reports on Egypt which thus far have included 2 reports on housing, 2 on military affairs, 1 on military industry, 1 on economy, and 10 on opposition/dissidence. Without the Muslim World funds, only 10 percent of this material would have been published. The receipt of 41 additional publications on Iran enabled NEAAD to cover the full spectrum of Iranian political thought from the extreme right to the extreme left just when the Intelligence Community needed this information to cover the hostage crisis and the Iran/Iraq war. Valuable reporting on Afghan rebel activities was obtained from the Arabic-language newspapers exploited by NEAAD, many of which were added with Muslim World funding. NEAAD added three new Turkish/Kurdish-language publications from Sweden; these unique sources provided intelligence analysts with a feel for the broad range of propaganda being spread by the Kurdish revolutionary left, for rivalries among various Kurdish groups, and for Kurdish activities on the national and Pan-Kurdish levels. NEAAD was also able to publish a special JPRS Report on Turkish Terrorism and Sectarian Violence. ☐

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NEAAD added a total of 90 new publications to its Muslim World program. Despite the 14 percent increase in the Arabic contract translation rate in FY 1980, NEAAD's Near East/Africa Branch was able to increase its production from 43,979 pages (27,132 excluding English) in FY 1979 to 44,963 pages (29,795 excluding English) in FY 1980. To refine that further, Arabic-language translations on the Arab world increased from 8,428 pages in FY 1979 to 9,053 pages in FY 1980; Arabic-language translations on the non-Arab world increased from 78 pages in FY 1979 to 338 pages in FY 1980; Persian-language translations increased from 738 pages in FY 1979 to 1,818 in FY 1980; and Turkish-language translations on the Muslim World increased from 1,101 pages in FY 1979 to 1,820 pages in FY 80. ☐

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2) UD Muslim World Program: Of the 10 additional officer staff positions provided by the Muslim World program, UD received 4 slots. Of these slots, UD added one Tajiki/Russian linguist, one Turkic/Russian linguist, and one Uzbek/Mongolian linguist. Another Turkic/Russian linguist is under consideration. JPRS also added independent contractors proficient in Azeri, Bashkir, Crimean Tatar, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Tajiki, Tatar, Turkmen, Uighur, and Uzbek. These actions resulted in the division's capability for the first time to monitor and process open source Soviet publications in all languages of the Muslim nationalities of the USSR.

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During 1980 the number of publications in Russian and the local language received from the Muslim national republics of the USSR increased from 36 to 102 as follows: ☐

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<u>Language</u>	<u>October 1979</u>	<u>February 1981</u>	<u>Change</u>
Russian	20	52	+32
Azerbaijani	3	7	+4
Crimean Tatar	1	1	-
Kazakh	2	8	+6
Kirghiz	2	6	+4
Tajiki	4	9	+5
Turkmen	1	8	+7
Uighur	1	1	-
Uzbek	2	10	+8

Coverage of Soviet periodicals in Bashkir, Dungan, and Tatar will be added by 1 June 1981. ☐

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A considerable amount of 1980 was spent locating staff linguists and independent contractors with requisite language skills, acquiring local language publications, and working out a management structure for the UD Muslim World Program. The first FBIS translation from the Soviet Tajiki-language press was published in JPRS on 14 January 1980, and the first FBIS translation from a Soviet Turkic-language source was published on 14 May 1980. During FY 1980 the UD Muslim World Program produced 1,910 pages of Russian-language translations on the Muslim World and 695 pages of Central Asian local language translations. (C)

F. Enhanced Media Analysis

1) Analysis: The Analysis Group was provided two new analyst positions by the Muslim World program. AG hired one analyst for the USSR/EE Branch and one for the Mideast Branch. In addition, in response to the heightened interest in analysis of Muslim World countries, an Arabist from NEAAD was transferred to AG in October 1980 to enable work to begin on an exploratory program for analysis of media of selected Arab countries. (A/IUO)

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The hiring of these three new analysts permitted AG to cover the following new subjects or areas: The new Mideast Branch analyst, drawing on his academic background in Soviet Islamic communities, researched and wrote articles on Soviet and Afghan views of Islam. He addressed, for example, the implications of an innovative approach to the "upsurge of Islam" by a Soviet Middle Eastern expert and identified the use of this approach in Brezhnev's CPSU Congress report. Other articles examined efforts by the Soviet Union and Afghanistan to seek accommodation with Afghan Islamic leaders, and an Analysis Report called attention to the possible relationship between a Sufi Brotherhood of Islam and the official Muslim hierarchy in Soviet Central Asia. Research on the last subject was supplemented by input from the former NEAAD Arabist, who has begun developing requirements for data bases on major Arab countries, devising methodology for systematic study of major Arab publications, and identifying subjects for projected research in Arab media. The new USSR/EE Branch analyst has significantly expanded AG's capability to cover the Muslim republics of the USSR and has rounded out analytic coverage of issues related to Soviet nationality questions. TRENDS articles have addressed political developments in the Central Asian republics, cross-border contacts between Soviet and Iranian Azerbaijan, demographic problems, nationality tensions in the Soviet military, and regional competition over resource allocation. These issues have been followed closely at the national level and in other Soviet republics in order to place developments in the Muslim republics in perspective. []

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These enhancements have enabled AG to deal with Soviet nationality-related subjects in a comprehensive way on a union-wide basis, the scope and depth of AG analytic coverage of Soviet policy toward the Middle East have been appreciably enhanced, and AG is now in a position to develop what it believes will be a productive effort on Middle Eastern media.

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Between April 1980 and the present, AG published 15 articles and reports on Soviet Muslim nationality questions as compared to 11 such articles on the same subject between April 1979 and March 1980. Since April 1980 AG has also published 78 articles and reports on the non-Soviet Muslim World and the Middle East. Although there were 97 such articles published between April 1979 and March 1980, this figure reflects coverage of the Iranian hostage seizure and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. AG analysis is heavily event-linked, and while ~~some of the articles~~ published since April 1980 cover developments which AG would have analyzed in one way or another regardless of the new program, AG would not have been able to cover them from as many angles or in as much depth. []

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2) Research: The Research Branch also received two positions from the Muslim World program and added two intelligence assistants. The Research Branch added new leader speech files on the President or head of state, Foreign Minister, Prime Minister, and Defense Minister of 19 Middle Eastern/Southwest Asian countries; new speech files on the Oil Ministers of Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and UAE; new Soviet republic files of the speeches of the republic communist party first and second secretaries and the Council of Ministers chairmen; new Soviet republic tear-sheet files of articles taken from the Soviet Union Daily Report and JPRS; separate TRENDS files on the Middle East, Afghanistan, and Soviet nationalities; a new Soviet PASKEY code on the nationalities issue; new tear-sheet files on National Voice of Iran broadcasts; new tear-sheet files on Tehran International Service Arabic broadcasts; and new log of OPEC News Agency programs.

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As a result of its new analytical and research capability, AG was able to provide support to other Agency and Community offices. Since April 1980 AG has responded to more than 40 special requests pertaining to the Muslim World and Soviet nationalities issues. Requesters have included NFAC offices, the DDO, NIO's (at Large, Near East and South Asia, and USSR-EE), the Southwest Asia Analytic Center, the HUMINT Tasking Office, various DOD components, the State Department, and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Many of the requests dealt with the invasion of Afghanistan and its aftermath, the Iran situation, and the Iran-Iraq conflict. AG analysts also served as critic-readers for several Agency papers on the Soviet nationalities issue, and one analyst organized a seminar for VOA on the use of open sources in the study of Soviet nationalities policy.

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AG is still in the process of developing data bases, and terms of reference for selection and processing are still evolving as FBIS collection capability builds up. (A/IUO)

II. Substantive Payoffs - Long-term

A. Gulf Bureau: Gulf is still recruiting for monitors with language skills in Georgian, Armenian, Kurdish, and Russian. In addition, the current Azeri/Uzbek monitor is studying Kirghiz, Kazakh, and Uighur. Should Gulf be successful in obtaining qualified monitors with these requisite language skills, the bureau will add coverage of additional Soviet Central Asian stations broadcasting in all these languages. This coverage of Soviet republic vernacular stations will be a new service to consumers.

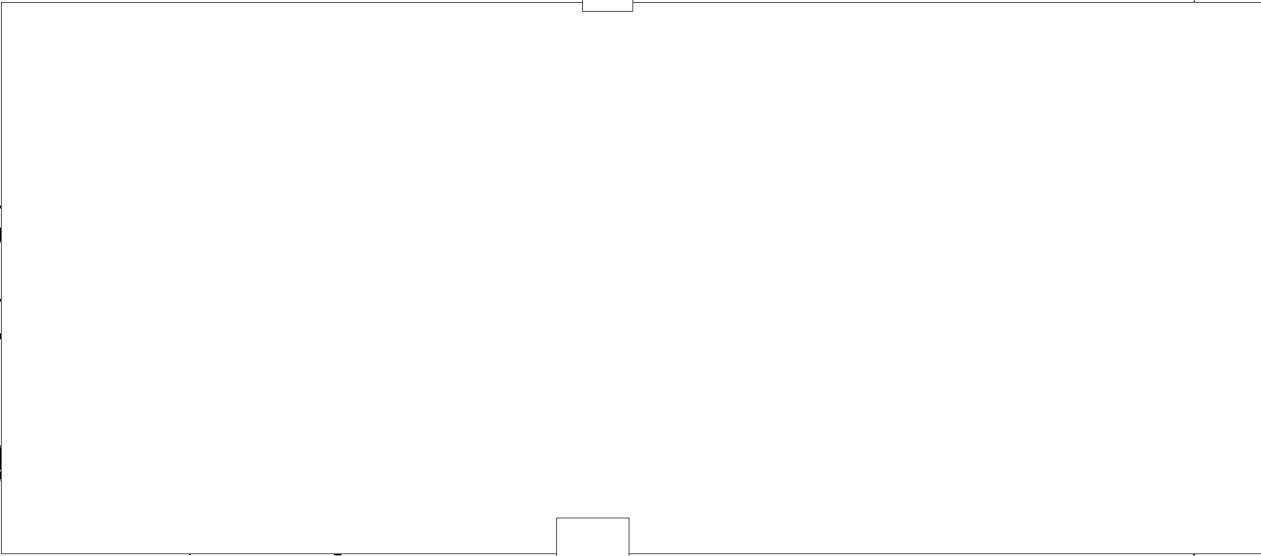
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B. Islamabad: The BBC in London is currently recruiting for two additional Russian monitors, two Dari/Pashto monitors, and three monitors with Soviet vernacular languages. A Russian and a Dari/Pashto monitor have already been hired, and while recruiting for the Soviet vernacular monitors is proving difficult, the BBC is currently interviewing and testing applicants in Tajiki, Uzbek, Kazakh, and Turkmen. Once monitors with the requisite language skills have been hired, Islamabad monitoring unit will

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telephone feed to London Soviet regional broadcasts in the vernacular from Dushanbe (in Tajiki), Alma Ata (in Kazakh), Tashkent (in Uzbek), Frunze (in Kirghiz), Ashkhabad (in Turkmen), and Fergana (in Uzbek). This coverage of Soviet vernacular broadcasts will also be a new service to consumers. In the future, the unit will also be able to provide regular and/or backstop coverage of Pakistani regional radios and improved coverage of eastern and northern Iranian regional stations, as well as coverage of other South Asian broadcasters.

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D. Cyprus Remote-Controlled Monitoring: Remote monitoring from the CYTA facility at Pissouri will begin on 1 April 1981 on a one-year trial basis. It is anticipated that this facility will provide reliable reception of Tripoli Domestic Service on mediumwave during a good portion of the 7-10 hour period when it is not carried on shortwave. While FBIS currently maintains full coverage of newscasts transmitted by the Tripoli International Service "Voice of the Arab Homeland," coverage of Tripoli Domestic Service is limited because of poor reception. The March 1981 HUMINT Tasking Plan identified Libya as a very important but difficult HUMINT collection problem for the Intelligence Community and requested that open source exploitation receive particular emphasis.

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E. MIDAS: Automation of the Wire Service and the Middle East and Africa and South Asia Daily Reports should begin in February 1982. All Muslim World material then being produced which logically fits into these two Daily Reports will be able to be handled by MIDAS. Depending on available funding, the remaining six Daily Reports should be automated in 1983. The Daily Report estimates that in Calendar Year 1980 it published 1,057 separate items filed by Gulf Bureau. Virtually the entire output of Gulf Bureau can be attributed to the Muslim World program. It is impossible to estimate how much additional wordage can be attributed to increased Muslim World production by other bureaus in view of the overall increases of 599 hours of coverage weekly, some 311 hours additional from Iran alone.

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III. Technical Payoffs

The additional Muslim World funding permitted the technical upgrading of the Nicosia, Tel Aviv, and Jordan bureaus as well as the provision of the latest receivers, teleprinters, multicouplers, and recording equipment for Gulf Bureau. All Middle East bureaus received new ITT Creed Arabic teleprinters to replace printers which had been used for many years, and Tel Aviv was able to establish a new two-site remote monitoring operation. The bureaus also received new Sony cassette TV record and new monitor/receivers to give the bureaus a new television recording capability. As a result, Gulf Bureau is now monitoring Iranian and Saudi Arabian television broadcasts. Jordan Bureau now has good, reliable coverage of Damascus TV, and Tel Aviv has access to some Beirut TV through the IDF. The technical upgrading of these bureaus will benefit not only Muslim World production but all materials handled by these bureaus. ☐

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IV. Enhancement of FBIS Personnel Capabilities

Although not a substantive payoff of the Muslim World funding, the language and area studies training provided to Production Group documents officers has definitely increased their substantive knowledge and has increased the language capabilities of FBIS staff personnel, both of which will benefit the entire Intelligence Community. Four UD documents officers were trained in languages of Soviet Muslim nationalities: one in Tajiki, one in Uzbek, one in Uzbek and Azeri, and the fourth in Azeri and Estonian. A NEAAD officer is receiving part-time language training in Persian. ☐

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II. CONSUMER COMMENTS

I interviewed a total of 11 analyst consumers of the Soviet Muslim Nationalities product and 8 consumers of the non-Soviet Muslim World product. I concentrated my efforts on the Soviet Muslim Nationalities product because this program was new in FY 1980 and its consumers had not yet been surveyed. During the interviews several suggestions were made, both by me and the consumers, for different formats which might make the product more useful to the consumer, put more information in the consumer's hands more quickly, and make better use of FBIS resources. These suggestions will be discussed in Section III. Detailed reports on each interview have been provided to the group or division chief responsible for each program. ☐

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I. Soviet Muslim Nationalities ProductA. ☐ OGSR/GRD/S

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She handles broad population and demographic issues and is responsible for Central Asia as a geographic region. Fifty percent of her time is spent on Soviet Muslim affairs, the other 50 percent on all-union population issues. Approximately 90 percent of her information comes from open sources; FBIS is the predominant source. She is satisfied with the current selection of articles, is aware of no gaps in reporting, and feels UD is publishing everything it should. She has found useful JPRS reporting on demographic issues and the river reversal project. She has provided collection guidance to UD and has been pleased with UD's responsiveness and the support she has received. She feels significant, unique materials are being published only in the vernacular press and has used such items, such as a demographic article with political significance, in her reports. OGSR has an elaborate indexing and filing system of area and topical files on Soviet nationalities. There are files for each major nationality and for subjects such as Russian language and education in Central Asia, atheist training, culture, and demographics. OGSR is interested in cultural topics which have political importance. She has a good working relationship with UD officers and is confident that they have the expertise to select the articles she needs. ☐

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B. ☐ OGSR/GRD/S

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☐ described himself as one of the biggest consumers of the JPRS Soviet Muslim product because he has been tasked by NIO Azrael with preparing studies on each major Soviet Muslim group. JPRS materials are very useful in updating information in good academic journals, books by Soviet authors, and reference works and in giving depth to subjects only

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briefly touched upon, such as religious practices and customs. He also uses State reporting and Radio Liberty interviews with emigres; he said there is virtually no clandestine reporting on Soviet Central Asia except for infrequent emigre reporting. He feels that increasingly information of interest, particularly on religion and culture, is being supplied from the vernacular press and that the vernacular press gives the analyst the whole picture which he cannot get from reading only the Russian-language press. Since OGSF is in the process of filebuilding on subjects which have not been previously addressed, he feels all materials selected by UD are useful and would cut nothing out. He would like a continuity of exploitation of a particular source and cited sociological journals as high on his priority list. He has supplied his requirements to UD and relies on and has confidence in UD to tell him what information is there. He has a good working relationship with UD. []

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C. [] OCR/ISG/USSR

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[] covers Soviet nationalities, among many other topics, for OCR. Items are indexed under subjects such as religion, culture, minorities, population data, and ethnic groups, as well as by republic and oblast, for OCR's computer file (RECON). At least 90 percent of the material in RECON comes from classified sources and only a small portion of FBIS/JPRS articles are included. OCR has not received enough questions on Soviet nationalities to require them to improve this indexing system. Biographical material is maintained in manual files. Bender exploits the JPRS material for information on personalities and organizations. Bender was briefed on the new biographic and bibliographic file of untranslated articles from the vernacular press being created by UD. He felt this information could be useful in answering requests from DDO and State for information not in OCR files, and he will be continuing discussions with UD. []

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D. []

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IAD is interested in the Soviet nationality issue from the standpoint of how the Soviets view the nationality issue in their press, how policies are transmitted to the hinterlands, how the Soviet leadership responds to the problems of growing nationalism, and what all this reveals about Soviet vulnerabilities. IAD is pleased with the current selection of articles and is still in the process of filebuilding. [] is interested in basic cultural items, discussions about what should and should not be published, indications of popular discontent over not getting the types of information they want, and items on Russification efforts in Central Asia. [] said that in a year IAD should be able to refine its requirements. [] office is concentrating its efforts on the Central Asian republics, and as soon as his staff is built up, he will be relying even more heavily on JPRS reporting because there are virtually no other sources. []

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E. [] OER/USSR

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Her primary areas of interest are Soviet labor and manpower issues, education, and regional investments. Ninety percent of her information comes from open sources. She has been very pleased with JPRS reporting on labor; the river reversal project; regional education, including Russian-language training; and demography. She feels she is getting valuable information from the vernacular press which is not published elsewhere. While drafting a recent project on Soviet differentiated population policy, for example, she felt that the vernacular press items on this subject were particularly interesting because they contained information not in the Russian-language press. She has a good working relationship with UD and feels UD has been very responsive in providing her with the information she needs. []

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F. [] FBIS/AG/USSR-EE

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[] is primarily interested in the political aspects of the Soviet nationality question and how that question impacts on the Soviet Union as a whole. He finds useful not only specifically political-type items such as speeches but also articles on religion and culture which reveal current tensions and problems for the leadership; articles such as those on the river reversal project or energy which identify local and regional interests and problems; articles on language policy; and items on cross-border issues, such as relations between Soviet and Iranian Azerbaijan. [] would like to see the vernacular press

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handled on more of a comparative basis with an examination of how certain issues are treated in the vernacular and Russian-language press, both in terms of quantity and focus. He would also like comparisons of the Russian-language and vernacular editions of important journals such as KOMMUNIST, and he would like to know the subjects treated and the authors of articles published in the vernacular journals which have no Russian-language equivalent. [] is particularly concerned that speeches and articles by local leaders in the vernacular press seem often to be ignored. [] feels there is more valuable information available from the vernacular press than he originally anticipated but finds that the value of this information has been reduced by the considerable delay in receiving translations. He is concerned that too much time is being spent by UD in filebuilding at the expense of providing rapid translations. He is also concerned that items of political significance in the local language press of the Muslim republics are not receiving enough attention and feels coverage has been uneven in this area. He feels that different criteria are applied in selecting material from the Muslim republics and is concerned that consumers are receiving a distorted view of current developments in the Soviet republics. Finally, [] believes that the UD Soviet Muslim Program's use of the "editorial summary" in the JPRS is misleading because it does not follow the FBIS "editorial report" format and leaves the reader confused as to whether the opinions in the summary are those of the author or translator. []

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G. [] FBIS/AG/ME

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[] has an academic background in Soviet Islamic communities and follows Islam in the Analysis Group. He is delighted with the information he receives from UD on this topic and reads everything produced by the UD Soviet Muslim Program. [] is also playing a major role on the nationality question by setting up meetings and seminars throughout the Community. He believes that Community analysts must learn what items of political significance will look like in the local press as well as how they will differ from items of political significance in the central press. He believes that the Agency's concentration of expertise on Soviet nationalities is in FBIS and that FBIS officers must play a more activist role than they have heretofore in explaining precisely what it is that can be learned from this press. This information, which would be disseminated to consumers in different formats, would result in more informed consumers who would raise new intelligence questions and levy new requirements to readjust any imbalances in the current selection of items for processing. []

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H. []

[] are two of three people on a team in OPA covering social (religious, cultural, ideological, labor) and economic (agriculture, industry, regional investment) issues. They devote more or less part time to the Soviet nationality question, with [] concentrating on the Baltics, Ukraine, and Georgia, and [] covering Central Asia and the Transcaucasus. OPA is interested in leadership politics and the politics of decisionmaking and focuses on the nationalities when they become problems for the leadership. They want items on culture and religion which are tied to current political issues, and [] cited as useful a recent item on Islam because of its references to Afghanistan. They suggested, however, that articles such as those on cultural heritage and atheism which add no new information could be cut back. They would like to see more material on regional development and issues, such as the river reversal project, and articles which evidence lobbying by local leaders on behalf of local and regional issues. They are also interested in differentiated demographic policies and how those policies are applied to Central Asia. They view favorably UD compilations of items on one subject, such as the soon-to-be issued compilation on river reversal. [] is interested in following whether the policy of representation by nationalities in republic party and government bodies becomes an issue in Central Asia. OPA analysts complained not only about receiving so much material they cannot keep up with it but also receiving the material too late for it to be of any value. This is a problem not only with the Soviet Muslim nationalities reporting but with all Soviet reporting. If material does not appear in the Daily Report, there is little likelihood they will be able to use it

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other than in a research paper. They read the TRENDS articles on Soviet nationalities and find them useful as a summary of important articles and speeches on the subject and as a comparison with other material they are receiving. [] said she is not aware of having missed any important items from the republic papers but said that FBIS has not published important articles on nationality and regional issues from the central press such as LIT GAZ. They expressed confidence in the expertise of UD officers to select materials and provide summaries. []

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II. Non-Soviet Muslim World

A. [] OPA/NESA

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[] is the OPA analyst for Egypt. He believes FBIS coverage of Egypt has been very good and that there are no coverage gaps. He finds both the Daily Report and the JPRS very useful. He said that the special series of JPRS reports on Egypt has been very useful, particularly those on the opposition press and military affairs. He added that OGSR found the special report on housing very useful for their project on the housing problem in Cairo and used the JPRS as one of their basic sources. Reidle would like to receive the information on the opposition press more rapidly and suggested that this compilation be published monthly rather than quarterly or that he be able to receive advance copies. [] said he has very good working relations with his counterpart in NEAAD. []

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B. [] OPA/Southwest Asia Analytic Center

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[] Deputy Chief of the Southwest Asia Analytic Center, and [] the Center's Iranian analyst, both said that FBIS has done a very good job on Iranian coverage. [] said that today's Iranian analyst is in the same position as the old China analyst in that he must depend on FBIS for his information. He said FBIS has been very helpful in providing the texts of Iranian leaders' speeches and the pronouncements of Iranian leftwing groups and added that FBIS' provision of how long it takes Khomeyni to deliver each speech has been very valuable to them in determining the state of Khomeyni's health. [] said he is impressed with how FBIS always seems to monitor important speeches no matter when they are delivered and with how perceptive FBIS has been in processing statements by leaders in whom analysts should be interested. He said that the value of the coverage of regional radios depends on the situation in Tehran and that he anticipates this coverage will be very important as disorder increases in Iran. FBIS coverage of clandestine radios, including NVOI, has also been valuable; FBIS coverage of the Kurdish Democratic Party radio broadcasts has been particularly useful and has provided almost as much information as technical means. They said they agree with the selection of articles appearing in JPRS and believe FBIS is covering everything they need. They do appreciate the

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Daily Report's carrying important newspaper articles, however. [] said the Daily Report articles on Iran serve as a major support for their short-deadline product and that JPRS serves as a good research source. They have found the JPRS reporting from leftwing publications, including that of the Tudeh Party, particularly valuable. TRENDS articles are particularly useful to the Center's Soviet analyst, but other members of the Center also find them thought-provoking. Both said they have a good working relationship with their counterparts in AG and NEAAD. []

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C. [] OPA/West Europe

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[] is the OPA analyst for Turkey. He likes the FBIS product very much and finds it very useful. He has particularly liked the topical reports, and he had high praise for the special JPRS reports on Turkish terrorism and sectarian violence, which he said had provided him with a great deal of insight and a real feel for what is going on in Turkey. He relies on the FBIS Wire to keep him informed on what he needs to know currently, and he uses the Daily Report more as a good historical record; he praised the quality of the Wire's selection. He would like JPRS to publish more political information such as editorials and feature articles as well as more articles on social problems and public opinion. He believes that FBIS is now providing sufficient information on the Kurds and suggested that JPRS update and reissue previous special reports on terrorist groups and Kurdish activist groups. He also found the AG Special Memorandum on the Turkish-language clandestines particularly useful. []

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D. [] , OCR/ISG/Near East-South Asia

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[] , OCR analyst for Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan, said she is receiving particularly useful biographic information and photographs from the Pakistani papers being processed by NEAAD. Speeches by Bangladesh officials have also been particularly useful. [] , OCR analyst for India and Sri Lanka, said she also is finding a great deal of useful information in the JPRS, including speeches and biographic information on second level government figures. Both said that they exploit the JPRS for information on the Pakistani and Indian nuclear programs and dissidents, and both confirmed that they receive a good deal of information from FBIS that they do not get anywhere else. They said they have been very aware of the extra coverage added by FBIS and are finding it very useful. []

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E. [] FBIS/AG/ME

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[] is the AG analyst for Afghanistan. He said that he believes coverage of Afghanistan is much improved and that he is delighted with the material he is getting. He particularly praised the improved radio coverage and the press coverage by Bangkok Bureau. []

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III. OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

I. Wrap-up of Consumer Reaction--Soviet Muslim Product

The survey of consumers of the Soviet Muslim Nationalities product revealed pleased--and in many cases very enthusiastic--consumers for each type of article now being published. OGSR analysts are interested in articles on demographic issues; republic and regional economic issues; Russian-language training; education; religion; labor and manpower; and culture, both items which have current political importance and historical articles. DDO/IAD has similar interests. OCR is interested in biographic and organizational information for its manual files and articles on religion, culture, and demography for its computer files. OER needs articles on labor and manpower, education, demography, and regional investments and interests such as the river reversal project. OPA and AG are interested in the political aspects of the Soviet nationality question at the republic, regional, and national level. They need articles on culture, religion, and economic issues which have a current context and which identify problems that impact on the Soviet leadership. All the analysts, with the exception of the OCR officer, have regular contacts with the UD documents officers. Analysts in OGSR and IAD, who have been relying heavily on UD during the past year for the information they have needed, praised the cooperation and support they have received.

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II. Focus of Soviet Nationality Attention

Agree → I asked the analysts I interviewed on the Soviet Muslim Nationalities product whether they feel FBIS, and indeed the entire Community, has been devoting too much attention to Central Asia at the expense of other Soviet non-Russian republics. The Chief, Soviet Internal Branch, OPA, and his analysts, as well as the Chief, USSR/EE Branch of the Analysis Group and his analyst, believe that because policymakers in the previous Administration were primarily interested in Soviet Central Asia, Intelligence Community collection and production have been too narrowly focused on the Soviet Muslim republics and that too much emphasis has been placed on cultural affairs at the expense of more political subjects. Both believe that the Baltics are certainly as important as Central Asia, particularly with the current unrest in Poland. A third AG analyst has no problem with the current amount of Community attention given to Soviet Central Asia except to the extent that it seems overcommitted to Uzbekistan and therefore insufficiently committed to Tajikistan and Azerbaijan, areas which should be of much greater Intelligence Community interest. However, he likewise feels that the Community is overcommitted to Central Asia and that more attention should be paid to other republics, including the Baltics.

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Analysts in OGSR and IAD feel that attention to Central Asia has not been overdone, however.

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Both offices are still in the process of filebuilding, and while they feel additional coverage should be devoted to the Baltics, neither want that extra coverage at the expense of cutting back reporting on Central Asia. Both feel that the Soviet nationalities program is still of interest to the new Administration. OCR agrees that there is still high interest in the Soviet nationalities issue but has no preference for what republics should be covered. The OER analyst has a personal interest in Soviet Central Asia but indicated that her office as a whole is more interested in GNP than nationalities.

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I raise these points because I believe that now that we have determined consumers are happy with FBIS' new coverage of the Soviet Muslim republics, which was established in response to the instructions of the previous Administration, it is time to ask a new intelligence question. As I interviewed analysts on the Soviet nationality question, I realized that because of the previous Administration's interests, the Agency's interest in nationalities has been defined by most as an interest in Central Asia. In other words, interest in Soviet nationalities has been defined as interest in Muslims, which has meant interest in Soviet Central Asia. As a consequence, many of those who work primarily on nationalities and who were interviewed for this report have an obvious self-interest in the preservation of the coverage which now exists. Others who have a more general interest in Soviet politics argue either that the program should be expanded to include all nationalities or that the "Muslim" program should be more politically focused. I think now would be the appropriate time to reexamine that position and to raise with other Agency managers the balance of the focus on the Soviet nationality problem.

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Should FBIS find that the new Administration wishes the Community to refocus the direction of its collection and production on Soviet nationalities, the present UD Muslim Program could be combined with those UD officers now exploiting the press from other non-Russian republics and therefore could be expanded into a Soviet Nationalities Program in the USSR Division. The USSR Division, on its own initiative and without any increase in funds, has already acquired a capability in Estonian and Lithuanian--two-thirds of the Baltics--as well as in Belorussian and Ukrainian. In addition, an FY 1982 enhanced package, now awaiting Congressional approval, provides 7 new positions for the USSR Division to permit coverage of 163 additional Soviet publications on economic and military subjects and on the non-Muslim minorities.

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Recently both AG and UD have taken steps to improve their working relationship. UD has established regular weekly forums with AG to coordinate collection activities with analysts' needs. The Chief, USSR/EE Branch, AG has invited the Coordinator of the UD Soviet Muslim Program to attend his weekly branch meeting to share information on planned analytical projects. For this week's UD meeting, UD officers have prepared a list of unique items which have appeared in the local language press but not in the Russian-language press. UD will indicate which items have been selected for processing, and AG officers will have the opportunity to suggest additional selections. Such cooperative steps should be encouraged by FBIS management. ☐

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IV. Cooperative Analytical Series

During the consumer interviews I realized once again the respect which Agency consumers have for the expertise of Production Group officers. HUMINT Tasking Officers regularly ask me to arrange briefings for them with Production Group as well as AG officers when they begin to write new tasking plans. During these recent interviews, analysts in OPA and OER commented favorably on UD Soviet Muslim officers' expertise, and the OGSR analyst said that he submits draft copies of intelligence reports to both UD and AG for substantive review and comment. The question surfaced during the course of my study of how the considerable talent and expertise in both the UD Soviet Muslim Program and other Production Group divisions might be recognized and tapped. Many of the current officers in Production Group have advanced degrees and are considered specialists in their areas by analysts in the Intelligence Community. In the Soviet Muslim area, many Agency officers feel that the Agency's expertise on Soviet nationalities is located in the Production Group, and they frequently turn to these officers with their questions. ☐

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True (Recognizing such expertise, the Production Group instituted the Foreign Press Note as a vehicle for Prod officers to advise consumers of items of interest as well as the results of research and analysis. This is an excellent first step and has contributed to improved morale in Production Group. Many Prod officers have expressed to me, however, that they feel the Foreign Press Note is not as respected or widely circulated as it could be, while consumers on the other hand have commented that the Foreign Press Notes at times tend to be uneven in analytical quality and editorial style. ☐

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Perhaps it is time to consider a new form of publication which would permit contributions by Production Group, Operations Group, and Analysis Group officers. One suggestion is a Special Memorandum series called "Media Analysis: Soviet Nationalities," which would contain articles

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contributed by both the AG and UD officers working on this area. The series should probably be classified Confidential for the normal six-year period because of Soviet sensitivity over the nationality issue. Other special memorandum series might be considered for other areas of the world or topics. Such a series should be established with the understanding that all articles should be subjected to the same substantive and editorial review as that now given to articles written by AG analysts. The institution of such a new series could result in the gradual phasing out of the Foreign Press Notes in favor of one unified system in FBIS.

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V. Cooperation with OCR

During the course of the consumer interviews, we began discussions with OCR on how to make the UD biographic and bibliographic files on untranslated articles from the vernacular press available to Community analysts. Analysts in OGSR, OER, and OPA to whom we mentioned this file were also enthusiastic about this new research tool. Members of OCR have asked to visit FBIS next month to discuss how to organize the UD files so that they will be most useful to Community analysts as well as whether OCR should take over the files or should work in partnership with UD and refer analysts directly to UD. OCR officers are also interested in visiting the AG Research Branch to learn about its new files, and they want to become acquainted with officers in UD and AG who are working on the Soviet nationality problem. In connection with the new UD bibliographic files, I suggest that FBIS examine the feasibility of micro-filming the Soviet vernacular press. These newspapers and journals are now retained for one year, but if the files are to be valuable as a retrospective research tool which analysts can use to identify articles which should be translated for analytical projects, UD could eventually be asked to translate articles more than a year old. Efforts should therefore be made to retain those papers in some format, preferably microfilm, to provide the backup to this index file.

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VI. New Forms and Packaging

During the course of the interviews, several suggestions were made regarding the form and packaging of the Muslim World product.

A. Soviet Regional Radio Broadcasts: Although Islamabad is currently providing only Russian-language regional radio broadcasts, Gulf Bureau is beginning to process Soviet regional broadcasts in the vernacular. Such an item appeared in the 9 March 1981 Daily Report, but a consumer who was scanning the Table of Contents for such broadcasts would have been unable to distinguish it. The item, a Tashkent in Uzbek broadcast titled "Post-Mao Unrest, Power Struggle in PRC Noted," appeared under the China section of the USSR Daily Report.

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Two suggestions for correcting this problem are: (1) Continue to publish such items in the Daily Report under the appropriate area headline but note after the title the transmitter and language. In this case, the above item would have read "Post-Mao Unrest, Power Struggle in PRC Noted [Tashkent in Uzbek]." (2) Republish these Soviet regional radio broadcasts in the vernacular, as well as Russian-language broadcasts on Soviet nationalities, in the JPRS as is now done for the Worldwide Reports. The amount of republishing would be minimal, and consumers would have the convenience of receiving all items on the nationality question in one publication. ☐

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B. Separate JPRS: I asked consumers whether they would find it more useful to receive a separate JPRS on "Soviet Non-Russian Republics." Only OCR and DDO/IAD thought a separate JPRS would be more convenient; all other consumers prefer the present configuration. ☐

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C. Tables of Contents: It was suggested that Tables of Contents of Soviet vernacular-language journals which are not also published in Russian be translated and circulated to consumers as is now being done very successfully by the China Program. This would give analysts a better feel for the subjects being discussed in these journals and could assist in refining the selection of articles for translation. ☐

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D. Summaries and Comments: I raised with consumers whether it would be more convenient for them to receive the Soviet Muslim World product in another form. Because JPRS has only a handful of independent contractors who can handle the languages of the Muslim nationalities of the USSR and because some of those contractors are also scanning the press as well as producing translations, there is a limit to how much of this material can be made available to consumers and how quickly. ☐

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It was suggested that the UD Muslim World Program issue short summaries of articles appearing in the vernacular press along with clearly marked translator's comments. These summaries would not be a substitute for the materials now being texted but would be an additional service provided to consumers. These summaries could be disseminated to consumers in the JPRS or by some other format which would not be as formal and could be disseminated more quickly. The summaries would be in consumers' hands two or three days after UD receives the publications. The summaries would call analysts' attention to important items in a time frame when they would be more useful, and it would give analysts a better feel for what kinds of information are available in the vernacular press and the quantity of press attention given to particular subjects. Analysts could request translations from UD, thereby ensuring that items selected for translation are indeed responsive to consumers needs. ☐

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OPA analysts were enthusiastic about this approach because they would have information more quickly and would not have to read through long translations to learn what the item is about and whether the information it contains will be useful. In fact, OPA analysts liked the idea so much that they suggested the same approach be used for Russian-language publications, and they pointed out that FBIS is the only collector which does not provide "source comment" for the convenience of the consumer. Analysts in OER, DDO/IAD, and OGSR also expressed interest in such an approach as making the most economical use of FBIS resources and their time. ☐

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E. Georgian Scans: The JPRS Georgian-language independent contractor currently prepares a monthly compilation of articles in the Georgian press. The items are arranged by subject and have a table of contents. This compilation is not being disseminated outside of FBIS because there is no agreed-upon format to use for its dissemination. I am certain consumers would like to see this product and feel it is a waste of resources to prepare such a useful compilation and then not disseminate it. I suggest that FBIS officers try to reach some agreement on how this type of material could be distributed to consumers. Such a compilation could also be useful for the press from the Muslim republics, particularly for offices such as OGSR and DDO/IAD which do not need such information on a very current basis. ☐

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Chief, Tel Aviv Bureau
Chief, Jordan Bureau
Chief, Nicosia Bureau
Chief, Gulf Bureau

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